

HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. IV.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1823.

No. 167.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY DENNIS HEARTT,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE
HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded. And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure seven subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive the eighth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the postmasters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications.

Superfine FLOUR.
Apply at Cain & Moore's store.
Wm. Cain, Jr.
April 16, 60-4w

New Spring Goods.
THE subscribers have just received a handsome assortment of Spring Goods, selected from the latest importations, which will be sold low for cash; among which are:

4-4 and 6-4 Cambric Muslins,
4-4 and 6-4 plain ditto,
4-4 and 6-4 plain and figured Leno Muslins,
4-4 and 6-4 mull and jaconet Muslins,
Jaconet Muslin Robes,
Figured, hair-cord, and satin striped Cambric Muslins,
Plain and figured Swiss Muslins,
6-4 Scotch Lawn,
4-4 Jaconet Cravats, very fine,
Inserting and Flouncings,
Rich Thread Laces and Bobinet,
Printed and cotton damask Shawls,
Printed pocket Handkerchiefs,
Steam loom Shirtings,
7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens,
Frisch, brown and black ditto,
4-4 Apron Checks,
Nankin and Canton Crapes, black and colored,
Italian ditto,
7-4 Cape Shawls,
Cape Scarfs,
Black Shawls and Haremets,
Zebra and plaid silk Handkerchiefs,
Black Barrettes,
Women's black and white silk Hosiery,
Men's do. do. do.
3 boxes assorted Ribbons,
Cambric and common Dimity,
Gingham and Calicoes,
Furniture calicoes,
Linen Cambrics and Lawns,
Linen and cotton Diapers,
Irish and Russia Sheetings,
Silk and cotton Velvets,
Ladies' black and white silk Gloves,
Men's do. do. do.
Sewing Silk and Twist, all colours,
White and coloured Thread,
Bolt's wire cotton Thread: cotton Balls,
Turkey red cotton Yarn,
Needles, silver and gold eyed ditto,
4-4 blue cotton Cassimeres,
Plain, black and white Satins and Florence Silks,
Hart's Galloons,
Millinet, Bonnet Wire,
Tapes and Ribbons,
Ladies' and gentlemen's Beaver Gloves,
Silk and Florence Vest,
Striped ditto,
Real shell tick and side Combs,
Imitation Horn do.
Bedding Combs,
Ivory do.
Domestic Shirtings and Plaids,
Russia Duck, &c. &c.

ALSO,
2 cases gentlemen's fine water proof Hats,
Ladies' Morocco Shoes, assorted,
Men's fine leather ditto,
Ditto Boots,

AND
A general assortment of Groceries.
Birdsall & Co.
P. S. An additional supply shortly expected.
April 15, 66-1f

PRICES CURRENT.

	Wilmington April 12.	Payetteville April 17.	Newbern April 12.	Petersburg April 11.
Brandy, Cogniac,	140 a 150	120 a 130	175 200	130 175
Apple,	40 42	42 45	40 45	36 38
Peach,	9 11	8 10	7 8	50 60
Bacon,	33 35	30 33	33 35	9 10
Butter,	12 18	15 23	18 25	—
Coffee,	24 25	21 28	27 29	—
Corn,	60 64	70 75	51 59	28 30
Cotton,	9 10	8 10	9 9 1/2	70 75
Candle, mould,	12 14	13 16	12 15	8 12
Flaxseed, rough,	100 107	—	—	—
Flour,	700 725	700 750	900 1000	650 750
Gin, Holland,	100	90 110	125	95 100
Country,	38 40	40 43	45 50	—
Iron,	9250 9500	10080 11200	—	—
Lard,	10	—	8 9 1/2	—
Lime,	130	300 300	—	—
Molasses,	26 27	28 30	30	150 200
Porter, Phil.	—	250 300	—	33 40
Powder, Amer.	—	500 750	—	225 250
Rum, Jamaica,	82 85	80 110	90 100	550 700
West India,	60 65	70 80	75 85	115 120
New England,	37 40	40 45	45	80 90
Rice,	275 300	350 400	350 400	38 50
Shot,	—	1200	—	—
Salt, Liverpool,	55	70 75	1000 1050	—
Turk's Island,	45	60 65	—	—
Sugar, Brown,	750 850	700 1000	1000 1200	750 1214
Leaf,	—	16 19	18 20	15 20
Tea, Imperial & Gunpowder,	—	137 162	—	112 150
Hyson,	—	100	—	—
Young Hyson,	—	—	—	—
Tobacco,	400 425	275 350	—	100 112 1/2
Tallow,	9 10	8 9	—	350 1000
Whiskey,	35 37	40 42	40	35 40
Wine, Madeira,	—	125 400	160 175	250 400
Teneriffe,	—	100 125	160 200	—
Sherry,	—	—	—	—
Port,	—	—	—	—
Malaga,	—	60 85	—	—

Land for Sale for Taxes.

WILL be sold for cash, to the highest bidder, on Monday the 28th of April next, the following tracts of Land, or so much thereof as will satisfy the tax due on said land for the years 1819 and 1820, with the cost of advertising, &c. &c.

Party's Names.	By whom given in.	No. of acres.	For what year due.	Situation.
James Bass,	self,	220	1820	Mary's creek.
Hackel Brewer,	self,	70 1/2	1820	Cain creek.
Wm. Bradshaw, sen.	self,	239 2 1/2	1819 and 1820	Cain creek.
Samuel Bradshaw,	self,	210 1	1820	Meadow creek.
William Brooks,	self,	110	1-19	Cain creek.
Francis Child,	self,	440	1819	Cain creek.
Benjamin Crutchfield,	self,	351	1819	Cain creek.
Ditto,	self,	150	1820	Cain creek.
Henry Crutchfield,	self,	117	1820	Cain creek.
Witman Conrad,	self,	174	1819	Cain creek.
Mark Gibson,	self,	67	1819	Cain creek.
James Hamlet,	self,	226	1819	Cain creek.
Thomas Howard, jr.	self,	155 1	1819	Cain creek.
John M'Daniel, sen.	self,	401	1820	Varnell's creek.
Alexander M'Daniel,	self,	72 1	1819 and 1820	Varnell's creek.
John M'Daniel, sen.	self,	185 2	1819 and 1820	Collins's creek.
Archibald Nicholson,	self,	195 3	1820	Cain creek.
Samuel O'Daniel,	self,	105 3	1819 and 1820	Cain creek.
Margaret Pickard,	self,	366	1820	Cain creek.
Michael Pickard,	self,	248 1	1820	Cain creek.
Samuel Stewart, sen.	self,	310	1819 and 1820	Cain creek.
William Sykes,	self,	96	1820	Cain creek.
William Turner,	self,	103	1820	Cain creek.
Peter Williams,	self,	167	1819	Cain creek.
John Workman, jr.	self,	90	1819 and 1820	Cain creek.
Thomas Workman,	self,	150	1819	Haw river.

February 26. Price adv. \$ 13 00
George Clancy, Deputy Sheriff.
60-8w

State of North-Carolina,
RANDOLPH COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
February Term, 1823.
William Bell's Ex'rs
vs.
Shubal Garner and
John Garner.
Original attachment
Levied on real and personal estate.

IT appearing to the court, that the defendants in this case are residents of another state, it is ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the said defendants to appear at the next court to be held for the county of Randolph, on the first Monday of May next, then and there to reply and plead to issue, otherwise judgment by default will be entered against them.
A copy.
Jesse Harper, c. c. c.
Price adv. \$ 2 62 1/2
63-6w

State of North-Carolina,
ORANGE COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
February Term, 1823.
Moses M'Conn
vs.
Joseph M'Murray.
Original attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Joseph M'Murray, the defendant in this cause, is not an inhabitant of this state: it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for three months, that unless the said Joseph M'Murray appears before said court, on the fourth Monday of May next, and then there reply or plead to issue, that judgment will be rendered against him according to plaintiff's demand.
Test,
John Taylor, Clerk.
Price adv. \$ 5 25
61-3m

M'Dowell's Bible Questions
for sale at this office.

The Shorter Catechism,
for sale at this office.

State of North-Carolina,
ORANGE COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
February Term, 1823.
Pleasant Henderson
vs.
Edward Robson.
Original attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Edward Robson, the defendant in this cause, is not an inhabitant of this state: it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for three months, that unless the said Edward Robson appears before said court, on the fourth Monday of May next, and then there reply or plead to issue, that judgment will be rendered against him according to plaintiff's demand.
Test,
John Taylor, Clerk.
Price adv. \$ 5 25
61-3m

State of North-Carolina,
ORANGE COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
February Term, 1823.
James Carrington
vs.
John J. Carrington
and others.
Petition for distributive share.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that George Moore and wife, are not inhabitants of this state: it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for three months, that unless the said George Moore and wife appear at the next court of said county, on the fourth Monday of May next, and then there file their answer in this cause, that judgment pro confesso will be entered against them, and suit set for hearing ex parte.
Test,
John Taylor, Clerk.
Price adv. \$ 5 25
61-3m

A few copies of the Natural History of
Quadrupeds, Birds, Fishes,
&c.
for sale at this office.

Orange Agricultural Society.

A MEETING of the Orange Agricultural Society was held at the Union Hotel in the town of Hillsborough, on the 19th inst. 1823, when the following resolutions were adopted, viz:

Resolved, That for the greatest quantity of corn raised on one acre of reclaimed worn out land, in the present season, a premium of 10 dollars be awarded.

For the largest quantity of cotton raised on one acre of land, 10 dollars.

For the largest quantity of wheat, potatoes raised on one quarter of an acre, 5 dollars.

For the best bull calf, 10 dollars.

For the best milch cow, 10 dollars.

For the best yoke of oxen, 10 dollars.

For the largest and fattest ox, 10 dollars.

For the best sow, 5 dollars.

For the best piece of woolen flannel cloth, not less than ten yards, 10 dollars.

For the best piece mixed cotton and wool cloth, not less than ten yards, 10 dollars.

For the best piece of flannel, not less than ten yards, 10 dollars.

For the best piece of blanketing, not less than ten yards, 10 dollars.

For the best piece of flax table linen, not less than ten yards, 10 dollars.

For the best vest pattern, 2 dollars.

For the best pair of cotton stockings, 2 dollars.

For the best pair of horse plow, 10 dollars.

For the best one horse plow, 5 dollars.

Resolved, That the candidates for premiums well authenticated certificates of the measurement of the ground and the quantity raised thereon, and a written account of the mode of manuring, planning and cultivating the ground on which the crop is raised.

Resolved, That a Cattle Show and exhibition of Domestic Manufactures, and a Plowing Match, be held in Hillsborough on the first Thursday in November next, to be conducted by a committee of arrangements consisting of five members, and that the premiums be awarded by a committee of nine members.

Resolved, That all articles exhibited for premiums and to which premiums are adjudged, be offered for sale to the highest bidder, under the direction of the committee of arrangements.

Resolved, That the premiums be paid in silver plate, with suitable inscriptions.

Resolved, That the foregoing be published in the Hillsborough Recorder for three months.

John Taylor, Sec'y
April 2, 54-5m

AN adjourned meeting of the society will take place in the town of Hillsborough, at the Union Hotel, on the 29th of May next; when and where all the members of the society, and all others who wish to encourage agriculture and agricultural improvements, are particularly requested to attend.

Alexander, Harrison & Co.
ARE thankful for the patronage they have received since they commenced business. They still continue their
Saddle and Harness-Making
Business,
to which they have added a
Shoe Establishment.
All orders addressed to them shall be executed with strength, neatness and dispatch.
January 1, 52-1f

State of North-Carolina,
ORANGE COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, March Term, 1823.
Dicey Mangum
vs.
John J. Carrington
and others.
Petition for partition of the land of John Carrington, deceased.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants, George Moore and Elizabeth his wife, Carrington Knight, Elizabeth Knight, Jephtha Knight, James Knight, Jefferson Knight, Meekins Knight, Raleigh Knight, and Mary Knight, children and heirs at law of their mother Mary Knight, deceased, (which said Mary was one of the children and heirs at law of John Carrington, late of Orange county, deceased, residing beyond the limits of this state, the eight last mentioned of whom are infants under the age of twenty-one years: it is ordered by the court that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for three months successively, that the said defendants who are of full age, and those under the age of twenty-one years, by their guardians, appear at the next term of this court, on the third Monday in September next and put in their answers to the said petition; otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso against them, heard ex parte, and decreed accordingly.
Test,
A. B. Bruce, c. s. c.
Price adv. \$ 8 20.
66-3m

State of North-Carolina,
ORANGE COUNTY.
Court of Equity, March Term, 1823.
Jarret Yeargain
vs.
Edward Robson.
In Equity.
Injunction Bill.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Edward Robson, the defendant in this cause, resides beyond the limits of this state: it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, for the said Edward Robson to appear here at the next term of this court, on the third Monday in September next, and put in his answer to the complainant's bill, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso against him, heard ex parte, and decreed accordingly.
Test,
James Webb, c. M. E.
Price adv. \$ 2 75
66-6w

ON IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

We do not know that we ever read any thing stronger on this subject than the following extract from the message of governor Robertson to the legislature of Louisiana, at the commencement of the annual session.

Nat. Intel.

At the last session of the legislature, I proposed for its consideration the propriety of abolishing imprisonment for debt, or, in other words, of rescuing the individuals of society from the meanest of all slavery and the most insulting of all tyranny, that of confinement in a jail by one of the slaves. It is the boast of the institutions of America to have secured the liberty of man against public oppression; whilst they have left it the victim of individual tyranny. The state, the United States cannot conduct even criminals to a prison, without a public trial before learned judges and impartial juries, whilst a creditor, by means of an oath in the first instance, and subsequently by the fiat of a single obscure justice of the peace, may lodge by the side of the convict, in the same mansion of vice and misery, an unfortunate and less favored debtor. Barrier after barrier is erected between the murderer and his cell, whilst the way is clear from obstructions and the doors of the dungeon stand open wide for the reception of the debtor. But it would seem that the injustice and inhumanity of the practice are objections not sufficiently strong to produce its abolition; will it be yielded up if it be shown to be contrary to the constitution? Is it not a violation of contract? Does it not add an engagement to that agreed on by the parties? The promise is to pay money simply—the law adds, or renders the body to prison.

"It may be, as it has been said, that the laws are known, that they are in the contemplation of the parties, that their provisions form a part of the agreement. But this, to the extent of the proposition as stated, is a fallacy; the parties contract with a view to none but constitutional laws. Laws violating a contract are unconstitutional, and any change whatever of the express agreement between the parties, is a violation of the instrument, and consequently void. What would be the effect of an agreement on the part of an individual to undergo imprisonment for a certain time in discharge of a debt? Would the courts enforce it? It is believed that they could not—because the right of liberty is unalienable—because the person is secured against unreasonable seizures—because cruel punishment cannot be inflicted. But if imprisonment be not found in the contract, or if found, be nugatory, can it be superadded by the laws, and considered binding on the parties? although all these principles are violated as well as the sacredness of the contract itself?"

Important Machinery.

For removing obstructions to the navigation of Rivers, &c.
Mr. Joseph Godley, of this county, has invented and patented two machines, one for breaking up rocks at the falls of rivers, &c. and the other for removing stones, gravel and soil, from their beds, which, so far as we can judge from his drafts and specifications, promise to be of immense importance to the country in improving the navigation of its streams, and thus facilitating internal communication and commerce. The machine for breaking rocks can only operate at a depth of three or four feet under water; that for removing sand, gravel, &c. can be employed at the depth of 20 or 30 feet. Mr. Godley has no doubt he could open a ship channel for vessels drawing 25 feet water, from Philadelphia to the ocean, provided no rocks interfered. We understand he is willing to dispose of the right to use his machines for a state or for a particular river, or any part thereof; and will furnish any information desired on the subject, on application to him at Milford post-office, Hunterdon county, N. J. These inventions we think likely to prove extremely useful to those states which have embarked, or may hereafter embark, in the widening and deepening of the beds of their navigable rivers.

Professor LINDSAY, of Princeton College, in an excellent discourse lately published, states the following extraordinary facts:—

"For more than thirty years past, certainly, not a single death has occurred among the students of this institution (the college of New Jersey); nor have I been able to ascertain that such an event has ever been witnessed in Nassau Hall."—Had such an event ever occurred, it could scarcely have escaped the enquiries and researches of professor Lindsay, and it is therefore fair to presume that it never did occur; and yet, it would seem almost miraculous that in more than seventy years not a death should have taken place among so large a number of students as have generally attended that seminary.

[American.]

From the Family Visitor.
Extract from the Sixth Annual Report
of the American Colonization Society.

The colonists arrived at Cape Montserado, since called LITERATA, in January 1822. King Peter had been deposed by the other chiefs of the country for the sale of land, and threatened with the loss of his head. It was also decreed that our people should leave the coast. This decree was disregarded; and after another interview with the king, Dr. Ayres, the society's agent, checked the rising opposition and restored peace. He was soon after called to Sierra Leone; and during his absence, a dispute arose between one of the kings and the captain of a British prize slave vessel. In the contest which ensued, the storehouse took fire; and with it most of the clothing, provisions, and utensils of the colony were destroyed.

"Dr. Ayres perceived the necessity for an immediate convention of the kings. In this convention, he gave a concise history of his proceedings since his arrival in Africa; and maintained with spirit and boldness his right to the purchased territory. After some opposition and delay; the whole assembly, amounting to seventeen kings, and thirty-four half kings, assented to the settlement of the colonists; and, on the 25th of April, the American flag was hoisted on Cape Montserado."

The report proceeds to speak of the arrival of Mr. and Mrs. Ashmun and 35 colonists.

"Mr. Ashmun was charged with the management of certain re-captured Africans, and also received authority to act as temporary agent of the board. These re-captured Africans were from the state of Georgia, fifteen in number, rescued by the benevolence of our government from the claims of injustice, and now sent out under the protection, and at the expense, of the U. States.

"There are now in Africa about one hundred and thirty settlers, occupying a station which, according to English as well as American testimony, surpasses in advantages for a colonial establishment, any other situation on the coast. A town has been commenced on a regular plan, comfortable houses constructed, and works thrown up for defence against the barbarian powers. The natives are generally amicable; and, were it otherwise, little apprehension would be felt, since a concerted attack is altogether improbable, and each king can command but a small force, destitute alike of conduct and courage. The harbour may with very small expense be rendered excellent; the lands are easily cleared and cultivated; the soil is rich, and yields in abundance the most valuable productions of the tropical climates. Not an instance of sickness has occurred during the season among those colonists who had passed one year in Africa; and the fever which attacked those who went out in the strong, has in most cases been mild and easily subdued."

Our readers will recollect that Mrs. Ashmun was among the few with whom it proved fatal.

"The managers cannot but consider the fact, that there prevails extensively, among the African tribes, a strong desire for our language, and the arts of civilized life, as one most auspicious, and which should administer proof to indifference, as well as encouragement to effort.

"The principal king of the region bordering upon our territory, expressed almost rapturous joy, when told that his people should be instructed in the American method of manufacturing clothes, and earnestly requested Dr. Ayres to bring his son to this country, and afford him here the means of education. A compliance with this request was prevented only by the reluctance of the boy to leave his native shores.

"The present agent has already entered into negotiations for trade, with several of the tribes, and also admitted several African youths to a residence in the colony; and the board indulge the hope, that the time is not remote, when their settlement, by its schools and ministers, shall impart to many of these barbarians, that knowledge which civilizes and elevates the character; which softens and subdues the soul.

"The disposition among the free people of colour, to emigrate to Africa, is daily increasing; nor can the board doubt, that when the permanency of the colony is no longer uncertain, vessels will be fitted out by them, at their own expense, from most of the cities of our country. In Petersburg, (Virginia,) and its vicinity, they have already determined to make preparations for a voyage, and have requested the sanction of the board to their proceedings. A similar disposition has been manifested in other places.

"The present condition of the natives in the vicinity of the society's settlement, is most favorable to the efforts of the philanthropist, and that an attempt to instruct them in the arts and Christianity, will be successful, seems almost certain.

"The board are well convinced that an institution, which might receive under its patronage coloured youths destined for the colony, impart to them a knowledge of agriculture and the useful arts and educate them in such a manner as should best tend to insure their indus-

try, economy, subordination, and religion, would prove of incalculable advantage to their cause. It is believed that such an institution would not only support itself, but also pay the interest of the capital expended in its establishment. The board rejoice to learn that something of this kind is already contemplated by several highly respected individuals; and they trust that means will soon be furnished to complete the design."

Foreign Intelligence.

New York April 5.

The packet ship Columbia, capt. Rogers, arrived this evening from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 8th of March.

We observe nothing from Paris, tending to diminish an opinion, that war will take place.

The Duke of Angouleme had not left Paris, but was engaged in military preparations.

Accounts from Madrid, via Paris, and also by dispatches direct to London, to the 22d of Feb. The session of the extraordinary cortes, had been dissolved. Their last business was to decree the removal of the king, and transfer the seat of government, should the invasion take place, to Cadiz. The king opposed this procedure, and the ministers resigned their places. One account says the king dismissed them.—This was no sooner known, than the mob assembled in front of the palace—the gates were closed—the militia and cavalry were called out, and every thing was noise and tumult. The king was informed that an assault would be made upon the palace, with a view to assassinate the royal family. He became alarmed, and restored the ministers, of at least entreated them to keep their places until a new government could be formed. To this they assented, and it is supposed the king will ultimately leave Madrid, in compliance with their wishes. Thus matters stood at the last advices.

It is supposed by some of the writers from Madrid, that the king would make another violent effort to rid himself of his ministers, or that they would attempt to rid themselves of him.

The latest letters is of the 2d. The writer declares his belief that the reign of Ferdinand is drawing to a close.

The Paris papers received in London on the 27th, contain the adjourned debate in the Chambers, on the motion for a supply of 100,000,000 livres, with M. Chateaubriant's speech, which unequivocally demonstrates the determination of the French government to prosecute the war.—The following are extracts from that minister's speech:—"Our interference has no other object than to destroy an anarchy which has plunged in fire and blood whole provinces, which demand their king, their God, and their religion; and if it has been permitted to England to repel French contagion, shall we be forbidden to repel Spanish contagion? (Sensation in the chamber.) The king of Spain is only a prisoner in his palace, as Louis XVI. was before he ascended the scaffold. Another such assassination, and we shall have established, by precedents, the code, the custom, of raising people against kings. (Bravos on the right.) War then is indispensable! It is preferable to this state of demi-hostilities, which has all the inconveniences of war without its advantages, and which exposes our soldiers to all insinuations of the agents of disorders." The concluding observations of M. De Villele, in the debate of the preceding day, were important and decisive. "I think," said he, "that peace is preferable to war; but I think also, that in the situation of Spain, the maintenance of peace is impossible, and that, at all events, it would be more dangerous than war."

Paris, Feb. 28.

News from Madrid of the 18th, has been this day received by an extraordinary channel. The Cortes, under the fear of a war, have offered a full and entire amnesty to all the royalists who have arms in their hands. General Morillo is to command the army of reserve of Andalusia, if the king is removed to Seville.

Bayonne papers to the 19th ult. have arrived. They state that military preparations are carrying on in that quarter with the greatest activity. It is generally thought that the French army will enter Spain about the end of March "at the latest."

Frankfort papers to the 20th ult. were received on Thursday morning. The emperor of Russia arrived in the capital of his dominions on the 3d ult. after an absence of six months. His majesty immediately proceeded to the cathedral of our Lady of Cassan, where Te Deum was performed for his safe return. The city was illuminated in the evening.

The palace of prince Galitzin, governor general of Moscow, was destroyed by fire on the 25th January. The cold was so severe that the fire engines could not be used, the water instantly freezing.

It is said that Austria will confine herself to the suspension of her diplomatic relations with Spain, and that her com-

mmercial intercourse will not be interrupted.

The London Courier of the 3d ult. gives important news from Madrid of the 21st of Feb.—The king of Spain, after dismissing his ministers, was compelled, by the influence of the mob at Madrid, to reinstate them, who surrounded the palace, uttering the most sanguinary threats against the monarch, because he had presumed to exercise one of the simplest acts of the royal prerogative. The national militia were on guard at the palace, dispersed the mob, and saved the king's life. Who, says the editor of the Courier, will now say that the king of Spain is free? How long will it be, before the resemblance is complete between the Spanish and the French Revolution, a resemblance, which, it seems, should be waited for, ere those measures are adopted that would prevent the completion of the frightful counterpart.

The session of the extraordinary cortes closed on the 19th of Feb. The speech which was delivered in the name of the king, it would, says the courier, be an insult to common sense, to consider as declaratory of his sentiments. It spoke, indeed, the sentiments of the ministers—the ministers of the cortes—the ministers of Ferdinand—and of course, it approved of all that had been done by themselves. The crisis is manifestly at hand, and the next news will be highly important.

[The speech of the king, on closing the extra session, remarks, that the interruptions it had experienced, have increased the moral force of the nation; and a hope is expressed, that the civil discord will soon terminate, and the code of 1812 will be firmly established.]

Courier office, half past 12, March 4.

It appears, by Madrid dates to the 22d ult. that the French accounts have been exaggerated. It is true that the removal of the king had been pressed by his ministers, but he refused to quit the capital, and the ministers resigned. The tumult which it occasioned, alarmed the king, and he entreated them, at all events, to keep their portefeuilles for the present until he could form a government.—They assented, and it is supposed the king will accede to their recommendation to leave Madrid and keep them.

The London Gazette contains an order in council of Feb. 21, revoking a former order which prohibited for six months, the transportation of arms and ammunition to Spain, Africa or the West Indies.

The revenue of England last year, was 54,414,650l. sterling, leaving, after the current expenses, a surplus of 4,965,519l.

The report of the passage of capt. Perry into the Pacific Ocean is contradicted.

An amnesty had been granted to all Spaniards in arms against the government, except the conspirators of the guards.

The Spanish Ambassador in London had contracted with one manufacturer alone for twenty thousand barrels of gunpowder, to be shipped with the least possible delay. A vessel had sailed for Coronna, with five thousand stand of arms, being the second export of arms for Spain.

Extract of a letter from an American in Lisbon, dated February 21, 1823.

"The Cortes, after an able discussion of two days, have declared, by almost an unanimous vote, that the invasion of Spain, by any power with the intention of interfering in the internal political concerns of that nation, would be considered as an attack on Portugal, and that measures would be taken according to it.

"There has been no demonstration, by the French army, for actual invasion, and doubts are now entertained, whether the general unpopularity in France, of such an invasion, and the apparent determination of Spain and Portugal to make an obstinate resistance, will not induce the French government to pause.

"In the discussion in the cortes, several of the members quoted the sentiments expressed by our president in his message to congress, relative to the impropriety of any nation's undertaking to regulate the internal affairs of another nation."

Extract from another letter.

"There have been several interesting debates in the cortes here in Lisbon, on this most extraordinary invasion of Spain. They have taken preparatory steps for assisting in the general defence of the Peninsula. The army is now recruiting, so as to be placed on the footing of 1814, viz. 40,000 men and upwards. There is a proposition now under discussion, which will probably be carried, to raise 20 or 25 additional battalions of light troops, and to organize 200,000 national guards.

FRANCE AND SPAIN.

The New York Evening Post of Friday last, says—"It is rumored, that there is a letter in town from an American gentleman of distinction, residing at Madrid, which states that the British minister had received instructions from his court, to advise the king of Spain, rather than to involve his nation in hostilities with France, at this time, and indeed with most of the crowned heads of

Europe, to concede to such an alteration of the constitution, as to remove the grounds upon which the allied powers at the congress of Verona and France have endeavored to place the war. It is also said that this minister has been instructed to intimate to Spain, that his government will inflexibly remain neutral and look with anxiety and regret at the scene of bloodshed which must ensue, but without taking part with either." In corroboration of this rumor, it is also stated, that lord Fitzroy Somerset and lord Levison Gower were expected to leave Madrid, on their return to London, on the 24th of February.

TURKEY.

Frankfort, February 15.

The last letters from Constantinople say, that there is every reason to be satisfied with the present state of things. It is now evident, they say, that the fall of Haleb Effendi was an event as fortunate for the Turkish empire as it was important. It becomes more and more evident how many causes of discord, suspicions, secret persecution, cabals and hindrance of public business, have expired with him. The affairs of the government are observed to proceed since his death in a more simple, quiet, and firm manner. There is no appearance of dangerous pretensions from the Janissaries, which were at first feared by many persons who were not acquainted with the real cause of the fits of the favourite. On the contrary, it is remarked as something extraordinary that the great assemblies of the council, formerly so frequent, have ceased. The Grand Vizier Abdallah Pacha, the Kiaja Bey, the Reia Effendi, and Dischane Effendi, discuss the affairs of state among themselves, or immediately with the sultan. No military chief is consulted.

The Grand Vizier and the High Admiral possess so much personal influence, that it will be easy for them to maintain order in the capital.—A chief point is the perfect security which the Greeks now enjoy.

For several months past, no Raja has been accused, prosecuted, or arrested at Constantinople. Those that were in prison, have been released, among them were several Chiots, who received money to take them to their own island. The same system is to be enforced in the whole empire, and the porte has given the strictest injunctions, stating it to be the earnest will of the sultan, that all his christian subjects shall be treated with mildness.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in the Mexican capital.

Mexico, 23d Feb. 1823.

"On the 18th inst. an express arrived here from the mountains stating that Bravo had taken possession of Guamaraca on the other side of the mountain, distant from this 15 leagues, with a force of 3000 men. His imperial majesty summoned all his collective forces in the city and vicinity, amounting to no more than 1600 infantry and cavalry, and placed himself at their head. He, however, not eager to court a battle, has taken a position 10 leagues from this at the junction of three great roads which lead to this capital. Since his encampment, he has experienced a desertion of 200 men, with 14 pieces of cannon, and 70,000 cartridges. He despatched general Bustamanta in pursuit, who succeeded in capturing 20 persons and the cartridges; the 180 with he cannon succeeded in joining Bravo.

"Last evening the guard of the emperor's favourite regiment, No. 1, stationed in the inquisition over the prisoners, Mier, Arnyne, Bustamanta, &c. made their escape and all the prisoners moved off to places of security. Thus you perceive, every thing is moving on smoothly, and the revolution will be completely effected without bloodshed.

"The emperor when he started against Bravo, could not obtain a single volunteer from the capital; and, I think, were he to remain encamped three weeks, he would be left without a body guard. The republicans have set forth as an inducement for desertion, that all officers and soldiers who do not join their standard previous to a fixed period, shall be incapable of holding any station in the army hereafter, and most probably, receive no pay. This, no doubt, has had a considerable effect, as every day, small parties are moving off.

"While I am writing the duplicate of the above, a friend has come in to inform me, that the emperor, having had his council of state, all of yesterday, at his encampment debating on the necessary steps to be taken to secure to him his throne, came to the determination of retiring until congress would re-assemble and decide on his fate. A new secretary has been chosen, named Valle, and several new officers. Thus, we are at present without a government. All the prisoners were released last night by the soldiery. When the guard was releasing Padre Mier from his six months confinement, he asked him by whose order he came to free him: the soldier responded—by our own order: 'It is all well,' said the Padre, 'before three months I will have his majesty's head brought to the block'; and were he to have his will, he would certainly accomplish his threat. He is an interesting old man; I visited him frequently while he was in prison. He has almost too much enthu-

siasm for this meridian, where things are not ripe for republican institutions."

New York, April 5.

The very fast sailing schr. *Alva*, capt. Boyer, arrived here yesterday from Vera Cruz, having left this port on the evening of the 21st ult. We are obligingly favoured by capt. B. with the following account of the state of affairs in Mexico, up to the date of his departure, and, from our knowledge of his character, we feel authorized to vouch for its correctness. This account elucidates many of the recent occurrences in that quarter, which have hitherto appeared mysterious.

On the 26th of January, negotiations commenced on the part of the imperial army then besieging Vera Cruz, with general St. Anna, the republican chief. Many propositions were made by gen. Echavarrá, the commander of the besieging army, all of which were rejected, until the 1st of February, when the stipulations of St. Anna were complied with, and the siege raised. In the afternoon of that day, gen. Echavarrá entered the city, amidst the huzzas of the people. He was met by gen. St. Anna at the gates of the city, and received with open arms, and was thence escorted to the palace. On the following day he departed for Jalapa. On his arrival there, a correspondence commenced between him and the minister of war, which resulted in nothing of importance. On the 17th, the great republican chief, Guadalupe Victoria, entered Vera Cruz with every manifestation of joy. In anticipation of this event, the crown of Iturbide had been burnt in the public square and the tree of liberty planted upon it, under which Victoria passed on his way to the palace. On arriving at the palace, he, with St. Anna, presented themselves at the balconies with wreaths of laurels on their brows, which the people insisted upon their wearing. A few days after this, the Marquis de Vitanco, commander of the imperial troops at Puebla, declared for Victoria, St. Anna, and liberty!

The emperor immediately on his hearing of this, despatched to Puebla, two commissioners, gen. Negrete, and Herrere, secretary of state, to treat in some manner for the preservation of himself and his crown. On their arrival, general Negrete immediately embraced the popular cause, and Herrere returned without any particular audience with the republican chiefs. The emperor then proposed to establish the congress and to proceed agreeable to its decrees. This was refused, and a demand was made of his crown, with a promise of protection to his person, until a congress should convene, who alone should direct in what manner he should be disposed of. The emperor, on receiving this, left the city of Mexico, (after arming all the Indian population with swords, knives, and muskets) for Tucabayon, one league distant. He also formed an alliance with the grand cado, an Indian chief of the interior, who has engaged to furnish him with ten thousand warriors, upon condition that he shall be emperor of one half of Mexico, and Iturbide of the other. This chief had left Mexico for the purpose of fulfilling the terms of the co-partnership.

On the 21st of March, a despatch was received at Vera Cruz, dated at Puebla on the 14th, stating that the army was to move from that place on the following day to surround Iturbide, who, it is said, was about to depart from Tucabayon for Valadoles, supposed for the purpose of forming a junction with his Indian colleague.

The republican army is divided and directed as follows:—Gen. Bravo advances for Chalco; Inclon, for Toluca; Negrete, for Ayotla; Echavarrá, for Guadalupe; and Barragan, for Guatillan. Another division is ordered for St. Augustine de Las Cañas. Gen. Victoria commanded at Vera Cruz. General Lebarro was at Guamanthe, with 600 men. The whole republican force was estimated at 7 or 800: that of the emperor consisted of 1000 to 1500.

Gen. St. Anna sailed from the Island of Sacrifice (one league from Vera Cruz) on the 21st of March, with a squadron of 1 brig and 4 schooners, having on board 300 to 400 troops, for Tampico. The supposed object of this expedition was to intercept the shipment of a large sum of money belonging to Iturbide, said to be on board a Spanish packet which was to sail next day for Havana.

The squadron lately purchased in the United States by Iturbide, is entirely hauled up, with the exception of one gun boat and one schooner, and the officers and men, with the exception of a very few, discharged.

The British sloop of war Ranger arrived at Vera Cruz, on the 22d of February, with a Mr. Mackay, an agent of the government on board, who was to have proceeded to the emperor; but, on finding the country in the hands of the republicans, he embarked on board the Ranger, and sailed, as was said, for Havana.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Baltimore Telegraph, dated "Port-au-Prince, March 21, 1823.

"Sir—Yesterday president Boyer issued a proclamation prohibiting, after the first of May, all intercourse be-

tween this Island and the other wind-ward and leeward Islands in the West Indies. All vessels touching at other Islands, and afterwards coming into a port in this, will, from that time, be liable to seizure. The vessel, cargo, and crew, one half for the use of the state, the other half to the informer—the proclamation adding "no matter who he may be." All vessels under the Haytian flag are also prohibited from visiting ports or places, out of the jurisdiction of the government of this Island, under the same penalty, with regard to vessel and cargo, and punishment, by imprisonment of captain and crew. The first of these regulations is said to be for the purpose of protecting themselves from slanders. The second in consequence of some Haytian vessels having been captured on the south-side by Spanish vessels of war."

PIRACY AND MURDER.

New York, April 5.

Captain Robinson arrived yesterday from New Orleans, informs, that the brig — Perkins, of Kennebunk, arrived at the Balise on the 21st ult. from Port-au-Prince and Campeachy. Captain R. was informed that she was boarded in entering the harbour of Campeachy by a piratical schooner of about 40 tons, manned by 30 or 40 men, who asked for money, but capt. P. denied having any. They then stabbed him in several places and cut off one of his arms, when he told them where the money was, (200 doubloons) which they took, and proceeded to murder him in the most inhuman manner. He was first deprived of the other arm and one of his legs. They then dipped oakum in oil, put some in his mouth and undid him; set it on fire, and thus terminated his sufferings!!! The mate was stabbed with a sabre in the thigh. They also robbed the brig of anchors and cables, sails, rigging, quadrants, charts, books, papers, and nearly all the provisions and water. On the passage from Campeachy to the Balise, she was providentially supplied with provisions, &c. by several vessels which she fell in with, or they must inevitably have perished.

[The above brig was no doubt the Belisarius, Perkins which sailed from Port-au-Prince on the 6th. February, for Campeachy.] *Gazette.*

Savannah, (Georgia,) March 27.

Arrived this forenoon, the French brig Jeune Henriette, Guillaume Le Quellec, master, from St. Jago de Cuba, bound to Nantes. On the 17th inst. 6 leagues to the eastward of the port of Havana, was boarded by a piratical vessel under English colors, a schr. of the same description in company. These vessels were about 50 or 60 tons burthen, armed with a pivot gun, and two carriage guns, full of men. They robbed the Jeune Henriette of part of her cargo, all her light sails, and boats, cabin furniture, stores, running rigging, &c. Mr. Basalies, the supercargo, most dreadfully beaten, in consequence of some gold being found on his person. In order to make him confess where other specie might be concealed, they placed a rope round his neck, when he was drawn up three different times. He was not let down the last time until the colour of his face changed, and he was thought to be dead. All the clothes of Mr. B. of every description were taken from him, with the exception of a flannel shirt. The clothing of the captain and crew shared the same fate.

The captain was taken on board the pirate with his papers, and after looking at them, they asked him if he had any money on board—on his replying in the negative, they threw the whole of his papers into the ocean, and struck him several times over the head with swords. They then drew the capt. and two of his crew across a cannon and applied a ropes end to their backs—and when they had nearly lost their senses from the severe flagellation, water was given to them—The question was again asked if they had any money, and on their answering as at first, they were whipped a second time until their bodies were much mutilated by the blows.

Two ladies, passengers in the schr. Success, capt. Ray, from Matanzas, bound to New Providence, which they had captured on the 7th. and converted into an assistant, were put on board the brig. They had been robbed of their money, jewellery, bedding and in short every thing but a few articles of clothing. They had remained on board the pirate 10 days. One of the ladies who has a small child had a rope put round her neck and a knife presented to her breast, to enforce a disclosure of any money that was secreted. While these ladies were on board the pirate, several American vessels were robbed. The ladies can give no account of the captain and crew of the schr. but they suppose them to have been all murdered. The Dutch brig Minerva, captain Scragger, from Amsterdam bound to Havana, with a valuable cargo of sugar and molasses, was also captured, and burnt by the same pirates, after taking out what articles they wished. Two of the crew of the Dutch brig are on board of the Jeune Henriette—the remainder of the crew are supposed to have been put on board a vessel bound to England.

On parting from the pirate, they told them that if they offered to make for

the port of Havana, and they should capture them a second time, they would give no quarter, but without discrimination destroy them.

They took from the captain and passengers of the Jeune Henriette 70 doubloons, 370 francs, 2890 piasters, and several gold watches.

Charleston Courier Office, Friday, April 4—4 o'clock P. M.

We learn by the arrival of the schr. Plough Boy, that commodore Porter, with a part of his squadron, was at Matanzas a few days—but notwithstanding his presence on the coast of Cuba, the work of piracy and murder still goes on.

Capt. Blunt, of the brig *Atari*, of Portsmouth, (N. H.) and his cook, were barbarously murdered on the 12th ult. just off the port of Havana, by two open boats from that city. There were six men in each boat, and they were known to have returned to the city, immediately after the commission of this horrible act. Capt. Blunt was a gentleman advanced in life, probably 60 years of age.

Commodore Porter's Squadron.

Baltimore, April 12.

By the southern mail of yesterday afternoon, we received a slip from our Charleston correspondent, from which we learn the arrival of the United States ship *Peacock*, commodore Porter, at Matanzas.

We have also seen a letter from an intelligent officer on board the *Peacock*, from which we have been politely permitted to make the following extracts. Our readers will be enabled to form some idea of the perilous and arduous service which the squadron has to encounter—and, at the same time, they will be gratified to learn that these duties have been performed with all the alacrity and attention which belong to the character of the gallant commodore, his officers and men.

[American: "U. S. Ship *Peacock*, Matanzas, March 28, 1822.]

The fifteenth day after leaving the Cape of Virginia, the squadron arrived at St. Thomas, and hearing of some Porto Rico privateers on the south side of the island, the *Shark* and three schrs. were dispatched an hour after they anchored, and the next morning proceeded with the rest of the squadron for St. Johns (P. R.) to call on the government for co-operation, countenance and support, in our operations, and for information to enable the squadron to know and respect the regular cruisers. A letter to this effect was sent in by one of the vessels of the squadron which went in a little before a British squadron, with whom the commodore had previously communicated. She was directed to wait two days for the captain general's answer.

On the second day, as we intended to bear away for the west end of the island for water, another was sent to apprise the commander of the first to that effect, and on approaching the batteries, they opened their fire on her, and the fourth shot killed her commander, lieutenant Cocke. The outrage, no doubt, will be represented in its true colours to our government, and nothing can or ought to satisfy it but the punishment of the officer who gave the order, which was to sink the squadron if it attempted to enter the port. Nothing can justify their conduct, and it is in vain for them to say that they did not know the true character of the vessel.

Finding the vessels did not rejoin the squadron as soon as was expected, we repaired to the west end of the island and went into Aguadilla, where in a few days the whole squadron was concentrated. Those which went down the south side boarded several cruisers of the Patriot and Spanish service, all of which were of good character, and produced certificates from American captains of good conduct.

The squadron was now divided into four parts, two of which were sent down the south side of St. Domingo and Cuba, and two on the north sides to scour the coast, and rendezvous at Thompson's Island. The *Peacock* and two schooners formed one division, and left no hole or corner unsearched, but thus far without success. For a week past and more, all the boats and most of the crew of the *Peacock*, (having barely sufficient to work the ship in the most dangerous navigation in the world, the old Straights of Bahama) have been engaged with the two schooners in examining the keys and coast for about three hundred miles to the windward of this place, and joined the *Peacock* the day after her arrival at Matanzas.

Several vessels and parties of a suspicious character have been fallen in with, but how they are ever to be known as pirates, except they are caught in the act, it is impossible to say. If all were apprehended that are suspicious, every coasting vessel about the Island would be stopped, as there is reason to believe they are all concerned. They are one day druggers, the next wood cutters, salt-gatherers or fishermen, as best suits them; and every Spaniard being armed with a knife, they require no other weapon in their mode of warfare.

The most horrid atrocities committed by them have come to our ears—whole ships' crews have been indiscriminately murdered.—A Dutch vessel was a few days before our arrival burnt

in a bay to the windward of this, with all her crew.—Several vessels had been taken by them, but not a soul is left to tell their fate.

On our arrival we found a fleet of American merchantmen waiting for convoy—some had been ready for twenty days, and not a vessel of war on the coast to protect them. The consequence is that we are now delayed here to give the commodore that protection to which it has a right. Part of the force which was intended solely for the pursuit and destruction of pirates will have to be employed in conveying our merchant vessels.

Four piratical vessels have been moored in a bay called Segunosa, watching for the American fleet but as soon as they heard of our arrival, they dispersed and dispersed. Last evening we heard of one with her prize to the leeward, and the schooners and boats were dispatched after them. We shall soon know the fate of the expedition, which there is every reason to believe will prove successful.

We were surprised to hear on our arrival that the governor of the Island had given orders to all the governors and commanders of districts, forbidding our entrance into any of the ports.—It is to be hoped we may have no difficulty with them; but if we do, the fault will not be on our side."

From the Baltimore American:

SPANISH ACCOUNT.

Of the death of Lieut. Com. Cocke, of the U. S. schooner Fox.

A respected friend has handed to us a Porto Rico newspaper of the 8th of March, from which we have procured a translation of the (Spanish) account of the circumstances which occasioned the melancholy end of Lieut. Cocke. It is as follows:—

From the Eco of Porto Rico, of the 8th of March, 1822.

Dreadful Accident!—On the 6th inst. an event, which has excited the greatest impression in every heart, took place in this harbor. It will no doubt afford an opportunity to the Americans to raise clamours against us, dictated by the various feelings and passions in every individual.

But we appeal to sensible men and beg them to suspend their judgment until they will be thoroughly informed of all the particular circumstances of the occurrence. We allude to the death of the captain of one of the United States' sloops, which belongs to a small squadron that was in sight from the fourth instant, and of which two entered the harbor on the morning of the 5th. The incident happened thus:

His excellency the captain general being absent, the place remained under the command of the lieutenant, who supposed that he ought not to permit the small squadron to enter until his excellency should either arrive, or send positive orders. We do not wish to investigate the reasons, or motives, which induced him to act in this manner; we must however do him the justice to believe that they are just and weighed with that solid judgment which characterizes him.

We have been informed that to effect his intentions he gave orders to the commander of the castle of Moro to report all the movements of the squadron, and to the commander of artillery not to permit it to enter until the arrival of his excellency. He also ordered that the pilot should not go out, until they received further orders. At half after six o'clock in the morning he sent an adjutant to one of the sloops which had already entered the harbor on the preceding evening, to request her captain, to go to the government, and to arrange measures by which the squadron off the harbor, might receive information, that it should not enter. The captain of the sloop delaying until one o'clock the interview with the government, the adjutant told him through his interpreter, that the case was urgent, and he then explained it to him; to which the captain replied, that he was going to dress himself and would immediately call upon his excellency.

Between the hours of ten and eleven in the morning, a sloop directing her course towards the harbor, without having waited for the pilot, the seignior commander of artillery ordered a gun to be fired at her without ball, which might arrest her progress, or oblige her to take another course, but as she did neither, and still endeavored to get in, by increasing her sail, another gun with ball was fired, aimed aloft; both these shots had been from the upper battery.

The commander of the battery which stands on the shore, seeing that this vessel notwithstanding the two shots, still forced her way in defiance of the authority, fired another gun at her, which on account of her disregard was unfortunately repeated, and produced the lamentable effect of killing the captain, blowing off one of his legs. The first lieutenant then seemed inclined to veer, but as he could not accomplish it, let down the sails, and cast anchor; he then immediately threw out the boat and came ashore.

The lieutenant commanded the pilot to go on board the vessel, and ordered that the boats of the bay should also go to her and see if any assistance was requisite. At this moment the captain of

the sloop whom he had requested to come at 6 o'clock appeared.

During the intercourse of this captain and the lieutenant, the then commander of the sloop, which was entering, arrived and informed them of the misfortune that had happened, which might have been very easily avoided if the captain of the sloop in the harbor had been more active in complying with the request of the lieutenant; or if he had given an immediate reply in the negative, or if the deceased captain had fulfilled his duty when the first and second guns were fired at him, either by veering, since he could easily have done it, according to the opinion of those experienced in naval affairs, or by making some other demonstration as was done after the circumstance.

Half an hour after this dreadful occurrence, his excellency the captain general arrived, who ordered that all the vessels which might wish to enter, should be permitted to do so; and would receive them with that attention which is due to a friendly nation; since the nature of the vessel and the public spirit of the natives were such as to remove all fear of danger.

The burial of the corpse of the captain of the sloop, William Cocke, was performed with all the pomp possible. At the execution of this mournful duty all the political and civil authorities, and all the naval and land officers in this place, were present.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, April 23.

We with pleasure copy the following article from the last Fayetteville Observer, because it shows that our trade is beginning to find its proper channel; and hope the day is not distant, when a proper revision of our inspection laws will complete the work begun by the Petersburg resolutions, and make our own seaports the channels through which we shall export our surplus produce as well as receive our supplies.

"We beg leave to direct the attention of our country friends to the *Prices Current*; it is carefully corrected by a committee of merchants, and may be relied upon as the report of actual sales. Several country merchants who have not been in the habit of trading here, have been in for their supplies within the last few weeks, and finding the prices so much lower than they expected have purchased largely. Good sugar has been sold at 8 cents, coffee at 25, and molasses at 27, they are, however, looking up. Groceries, we understand, still continue to be shipped from Wilmington to Charleston and to Virginia, and it is a circumstance of almost daily occurrence that they are sent from this place by waggons to Cheraw and other towns in our neighborhood."

Middlebury, Vt. arch 25.

Providential Escape.—A Mr. Scarlette, together with his wife and three small children, were descending the mountain near the bottle factory in this town; when, on the brink of a frightful precipice, one of his horses stumbled. In recovering, the check rein caught under the nap of the sleigh and the team became unmanageable. At this awful moment, Mr. S. leaped from the sleigh, and had no sooner caught one horse by the head, than the other was dangling over the precipice, sustained in the harness by his mate, who still kept his ground. Mrs. S. threw out her children, and the instant she had cleared herself from the sleigh, the horse which still remained upon the brink leaped off. The horses and sleigh were precipitated forty feet, where they met with an obstruction by which they were disengaged from each other, and thence descended ninety feet. One was killed, but the other was found alive, and standing, and without any material fracture. His preservation is said to be owing to his striking upon a spongy accumulation of snow upon the surface of the river which winds along at the basis of the precipice. This is said not to be the first hair-breadth escape which has occurred at the same spot, and deserves the serious attention of the owners of the road.

Standard.

By the burning of Washington-Hall, property to the amount of 151,000 dollars was destroyed; of which 15,000 only were insured.

A Duel.—A letter from Baltimore states that a duel was fought on Saturday last, at Newport, Del. between professor Patterson, of the Baltimore Medical College, and gen. Cadwallader, of Philadelphia. They fired at the distance of ten paces, and the professor shot the general in his right arm, a little above the wrist—the ball passed on towards the elbow and there lodged. The general fainted but soon recovered. Jonathan Meredith, esq. of the Philadelphia bar, was the general's second, and capt. Dallas of the U. S. navy, the professor's. This meeting was in consequence of an insult offered to Dr. Patterson (while on a visit lately to Philadelphia,) by general Cadwallader, who being manager of a ball, refused a ticket for the doctor, asserting that he was not a gentleman—

alluding to his conduct in his celebrated dispute with some of the professors of the Philadelphia Medical University.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

9 o'clock. 12 o'clock. 3 o'clock.

April	16	73	79	83
	17	73	77	77
	18	75	79	83
	19	77	77	81
	20	76	82	86

We have the pleasure to announce, that owing to the flattering encouragement already evinced by the public towards the new Scheme, the Commissioners and Managers have already been enabled to fix early periods for commencing them, as stated below. While tendering our acknowledgements to the public for the very extensive and continued patronage we receive, we beg permission on this occasion, to remark the expedition of drawing, as well as THE PROMPTNESS AND PUNCTUALITY IN THE PAYMENT OF PRIZES, WHICH HAVE ALWAYS CHARACTERIZED THE BALTIMORE LOTTERIES, and which has deservedly rendered them so popular not only at home, but in every section of the Union.—In the two Lotteries herewith presented, the CASH, as heretofore, can be had for all prizes sold at Cohen's Office, the moment they are drawn.

Grand State Lottery

OF MARYLAND, No. 11.

One Hundred Thousand Dollars
HIGHEST PRIZE.

Begins drawing in the City of Baltimore on Wednesday the 28th of MAY, and will progress under the superintendence of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of \$100,000 is	100,000 Dollars.
1 Prize of—20,000 is	20,000 Dollars.
2 Prizes of—10,000 is	20,000 Dollars.
2 Prizes of—5,000 is	10,000 Dollars.
20 Prizes of—1,000 is	20,000 Dollars.
30 Prizes of—100 is	3,000 Dollars.
60 Prizes of—50 is	3,000 Dollars.
6000 Prizes of—12 is	72,000 Dollars.

The whole Scheme will be completed in
TWENTY DRAWINGS ONLY.

Whole Tickets, \$12 | Quarters, \$3 00
Halves, 6 | Eighths, 1 50

SIXTH CLASS OF THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT LOTTERY

Commences Drawing 14th MAY.

THE SCHEME CONTAINS

1 prize of \$30,000—2 of \$10,000—2 of \$5,000—3 of \$2,000—8 of \$1,000—50 of \$100—100 of \$50—200 of \$20, & 5000 of \$10.—The whole to be completed in
SIXTEEN DRAWINGS ONLY.

Whole Tickets, \$10 | Quarters, \$2 50
Halves, 5 | Eighths, 1 25

TICKETS AND SHARES in both Schemes to be had in the greatest variety of Numbers at

COHEN'S

Lottery and Exchange Office, 114, Market-street
BALTIMORE:

Where the Great Capital Prizes in BOTH THE LAST LOTTERIES were sold to DISADVANTAGE, and where more Capital Prizes have been sold than at any other Office in America.

Orders from any part of the United States, either by mail (post paid) or by private conveyance, enclosing the Cash for Prizes in any of the Baltimore Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application, addressed to

J. I. COHEN, Jr. Esq. & Co. Baltimore.

The following stanza is said first to have appeared in the "Humourist," published in 1817, at Newbern. Judiciously administered, this preparation of mercury is undoubtedly a valuable medicine; but may not the frequency of its use, in less skillful hands, justly deserve the full force of the intended sarcasm?

that food, which, in its desolating progress, overwhelmed the whole property of these individuals, was the only way by which more dreadful calamities were to be avoided. Were it not for extreme short sightedness and ignorance, we should, instead of repining at this storm—that raging sickness—these injured, or destroyed crops, be grateful that such light and easily relieved misfortunes, should be sent upon us, instead of those weightier and more intolerable visitations, which, in the course of nature, must otherwise have resulted. To mention a solitary instance in support of this.—The West-Indian would, perhaps, think, that those tremendous tempests he is accustomed to, which destroy such numbers of lives, and so much property, and which are attended with such awful and inconceivable distress, were certainly useless and productive of nothing but the most aggravated devastation and misery. But if he examines further than his own shallow calculations, he will be able to reconcile it even to human policy. For it were much better that a few should perish, or meet with loss, than that the whole country should be depopulated by famine. He is soon convinced, that

These cruel seeming winds
Are not in vain.

For they are the means employed to fertilize the earth, and make it productive of those articles whence is derived the maintenance and wealth of thousands.

Let us, then, no longer show such unbecoming and sinful dispositions; always remembering the narrow limit of our views; and contrasting the mercies, of which we are the unthankful recipients, and the judgment which our follies and iniquities have merited.

Metelinks there is a striking analogy between the variable weather of April and human life.—Like the skies in this season, it is chequered with light and darkness, prosperity and distress. Prosperity, at one time, diffuses her soft enchanting influence over the fair scene of life—but this momentary gleam of a transient effulgence is often succeeded by a cold, and cheerless, and desolating adversity, as terrible as it was unlooked for. But even then we are not deserted. If we but turn our attention to that quarter from which alone we can reasonably expect relief, our eyes will be rejoiced at the sight of the rainbow of hope, speaking, in its splendid radiance, the assurance of comfort to the desponding. This teaches man the lesson he is so unwilling to learn—dependence on a Being who alone is able to conduct him safely here, whilst his joyful anticipation rests on that state of existence whose duration, when compared with that of this life, overwhelms all the littleness and insignificance of humanity.

Bound on a voyage of awful length,
And dangers little known,
A stranger to superior strength,
Man vainly trusts his own.
But oars alone can ne'er prevail,
To reach the distant coast,
The breath of HEAVEN'S aid must swell the sail,
Or all the toil is lost.

We have little of a general nature to remark this month. April takes its name from the latin *aperio*, signifying to open, as its genial showers and warmth open and prepare the earth for its culture, introducing and gradually unfolding the beauties of the spring. Most of this month's rain falls in short and sudden showers, immediately followed by the bright beaming of the sun; very frequently, when circumstances admit, presenting the splendid phenomenon of the rainbow.

Thus all day long the full distended clouds,
Indulge their genial stores; and well shower'd earth
Is deep enrich'd with vegetable life;
Till in the western sky the downward sun
Looks out effulgent from amid the flush
Of broken clouds gay shifting to his beam.

There is something unspeakably beautiful in these transitions. Nature puts on a lively and refreshed appearance—every leaf and blade of grass seems to have acquired new verdure. To the citizens, the cleansed streets, the well filled aqueducts, and, we might add, the passengers who having ventured without an umbrella, are scampering for shelter, convey certainly not a little pleasure. This is pretty well evinced by the almost general practice of repairing to our doors and windows when such a shower comes on. The citizen can then understand in some measure what is meant by "balmy fragrance," and will not think it too poetic an epithet for that most agreeable odour perceived during rain after dry or warm weather.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE MONTH.

April, 1564. Shakespeare born.
17, 1790. Dr. Franklin died.
30, 1775. Battle of Lexington.
30, 1776. Washington first President.

MISCELLANEOUS.

April, 1. All Yool's day,
2. Apple trees bud.
12. Strawberry in bloom.
April 1, 1823.

THE VILLAGE PREACHER.

"Father forgive them"

—Giv' proud infidel—search the ponderous tomes of heathen learning;—explore the works of Confucius; examine the precepts of Seneca, and the writings of Socrates; collect all the excellencies of the ancient and the modern moralists, and point to a sentence equal to this simple prayer of our Saviour. Reviled and insulted—suffering the grossest indignities—crowned with thorns, and led away to die! no annihilating curse breaks from his tortured breast. Sweet and placid as the aspirations of a mother for her nursing, ascends the prayer of mercy on his enemies, "Father forgive them."—O, it was worthy of its origin, and stamps with the bright seal of truth that his mission was from Heaven!

Acquaintances, have you quarrelled?—Friends, have you differed? If He, who was pure and perfect, forgive his bitterest enemies, do you well to cherish your anger!

Brothers, to you the precept is imperative; you shall forgive—not seven times, but seventy times seven.

Husbands and wives, you have no right to expect perfection in each other. To err is the lot of humanity. Illness will sometimes render you petulant, and disappointment ruffle the smoothest temper. Guard, I beseech you, with unremitting vigilance, your passions; controlled, they are the genial heat that warms us along the way of life—ungoverned, they are consuming fires. Let your strife be one of respectful attentions, and conciliatory conduct.

Cultivate with care the kind and gentle affections of the heart. Plant not, but eradicate the thorns, that grow in your partner's path: above all, let no feeling of revenge ever find a harbour in your breast: let the sun never go down upon your anger. A kind word—an obliging action—if it be in a trifling concern, has a power superior to the harp of David in calming the billows of the soul.

Revenge is as incompatible with happiness as it is hostile to religion. Let him whose heart is black with malice and studious of revenge, walk through the fields while clad in verdure, and adorned with flowers;—to his eye there is no beauty; the flowers to him exhale no fragrance. Dark as his soul nature is robed in deepest sable. The smile of beauty lights not up his bosom with joy; but the furies of hell rage in his breast, and render him as miserable as he would wish the object of his hate.

But let him lay his hand upon his heart and say—"Revenge, I cast thee from me—Father forgive me as I forgive my enemies"—and nature assumes a new and delightful garniture. Then, indeed, are the meads verdant and the flowers fragrant—then is the music of the groves delightful to his ear, and the smile of virtuous beauty lovely to his soul.

ADDISON.

In one of the numbers of the Spectator, upon the miseries arising from the gloomy forebodings of dreams; and sombre thoughts of death, known to be written by the celebrated Mr. Addison, is the following:

"I know but one way of fortifying my soul against these gloomy presages and terrors of mind, and that is by securing to myself the friendship and protection of that Being who disposes of events and governs futurity. When I lay me down to sleep, I recommend myself to his care; when I awake, I give myself up to his direction. Amidst all the evils that threaten me, I will look up to him for help, and question not but that he will avert them, or turn them to my advantage. Though I know neither the time nor the manner of the death I am to die, I am not at all solicitous about it; because I am sure that he knows them both, and that he will not fail to comfort and support me under them."

These were the sentiments of that eminent man, who so much instructed, amused, and improved the age in which he lived, and whose name is handed down to posterity. The quotation I have made is in the commencement of the Spectator, and I find, on reviewing his numbers for Saturday, that they contain so fervent a strain of piety, and so beautiful a system of good morals, and are

conveyed in so impressive and agreeable a manner, that I cannot but believe they would, if more generally read by young persons, greatly tend to their advantage.

The mind of one not estimating the importance of a life of piety, and under the anxieties of a life of the opposite course, would, I should think, receive some salutary impressions upon the subject, when he comes to see how exactly the death of Mr. Addison accorded with his opinions while living; for we read, and the fact is universally acknowledged, that this great man, who, in 1710, penned these sentiments for the edification of the public, did, in 1719, upon his death bed, attest the truth of them; for, on that solemn occasion, he directed the young earl of Warwick, his step-son, to be called to him, who, desiring with great tenderness to hear his last injunction, was answered—it is to show you how a Christian can die! and then closed his eyes for ever.

What reflections ought we to draw from this lesson? I think we ought to ask ourselves seriously if we are in this state of serenity. If we are not, we ought to endeavour to attain it. It may be attained by following the precepts of Him who loved us more than we love ourselves, and it will in the end be of more value to us than all other acquisitions. Z.

Fashionable Amusements.

At a general convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Virginia, the following resolution was passed, on the subject of conformity to worldly customs and amusements:—

"Whereas differences of opinion prevail as to certain fashionable amusements; and it appears desirable to many, that the sense of the convention should be expressed concerning them; the convention does hereby declare its opinion, that gaming, attending on theatres, public balls, and horse-racing, should be relinquished by all communicants of this church, as having the bad effect of staining the purity of the christian character, of giving offence to their pious brethren, and of endangering their own salvation, by their rushing voluntarily into those temptations against which they implore the protection of their heavenly Father; and this convention, cherishes the hope, that this expression of its opinion will be sufficient to produce conformity of conduct, and unanimity of opinion, among all the members of our communion."

Matrimonial Adventure.

At the time that Europeans were not very numerous in India, and such individuals as could not reconcile themselves to marry the natives, used to send a commission to England, that a female for a wife should be transmitted to them; a gentleman of property in Bengal gave orders to his factor in England to send him a young lady of good family, well educated, and with a tolerable share of personal charms, promising to make her his wife. The factor executed his commission to the best of his judgment; but when the lady arrived in India, by one of those accidents which, though very frequent, cannot be accounted for, she failed in captivating the heart of her expected husband, who received her with a coldness almost bordering on aversion. The lady scarcely seemed to notice it, for she was as little inspired as the gentleman. A few interviews convinced them that they were not made for each other, and the lady prepared to embark for Europe. In taking his leave of her, the gentleman begged to entrust to her care a letter to his factor in London, who had consigned her to India. She undertook the charge, and when she arrived in town, was astonished to find that the letter to the factor enclosed one for herself, lamenting the circumstances which prevented their union, and begging her acceptance of a present of 15,000*l.* as some compensation for the disappointment he had occasioned.

Good Advice, well received.

Mr. Coke, of Longford, in the county of Derby, (brother to Mr. C. of Norfolk) is the father of seven amiable and accomplished daughters. One of the tenants of his estate, a young farmer of superior address and attainments, had, by the pressure of the times, become in arrears for his rent; his landlord sent for him and expostulated with him on the subject, and hinted to him that, with his handsome person, he might easily obtain a wife among

his rich neighbours, that would enable him to pay off some of his arrears, and place him in better circumstances in the world. The young farmer listened to the advice, looked thoughtful, and departed. In a few days he returned again, and told his landlord he had been reflecting seriously on their last conversation, and would follow his counsel. At this interview one of the daughters of his wealthy landlord was present. In a short time afterwards it was discovered that Mr. John Green-smith (the name of the young farmer) had effectually taken the hint, and by an engagement to Gretchen Green, had become the dutiful son-in-law of the gentleman who had thus, unwittingly, bestowed upon him this sage advice. *Lord pay.*

From the Salem Gazette.

American Singlass.—We have in our office a specimen of singlass manufactured from *hake sounds*, by Mr. Jabez Rowe, of Sandy B. y. Gloucester. We were recently at Mr. Rowe's establishment, and obtained from him some particulars relative to the manufacture of this article. The sounds are taken from the fish in the summer season, and cleaned and dried, by which means they are preserved to be used when convenient. After the sounds are rendered sufficiently soft by some secret process, several of them are taken and rolled together in a machine, which consists of two iron plating rollers, of about four inches in diameter, confined in a small wooden frame.—They are worked in this manner, the mill being set finer and finer till the rollers touch each other, when a strip is produced nearly as white and smooth as satin riband.—By this process every particle of the sounds is completely broken, and the fish smell entirely taken out.—The strips, after they come from the mill, are cut in pieces about ten feet long, and dried.—This singlass has been used by the brewers in Boston and New York, who, we understand, prefer it to that imported from Russia. The discovery was made in 1821, by Mr. Rowe, and a Mr. Hall, of Boston. Mr. R. in company with some gentlemen of Boston, has obtained a patent, under which he now manufactures it.

Farming in New-England.—A southern, or even a middle state farmer, would be surprised to see a list of all the articles sold from a New England farm. Instead of relying on one, or two, or three, they cultivate something of every thing, to suit, and to fill up all times and seasons; and, though the sum received for any one may be trifling, the aggregate is considerable. He sells from a small farm, *cider* enough to pay for his groceries; *bees*, to pay for his leather; *hops* to pay for his children's "choolins," and so forth; reserving unbroken the proceeds from his chief products, to accumulate for his children, for old age, or a "rainy day." *[American Farmer.]*

The president of the United States, in commemoration of the distinguished services of maj. gen. La Fayette, during the revolutionary war, has directed that the fortress at the Narrows, heretofore called Fort Diamond, should be known hereafter by the name of Fort La Fayette. The ceremony in conformity thereto took place on Monday last, at one o'clock, P. M. In honor of this event, maj. gen. Morton directed a salute to be fired from the battery by a battalion from the brigade of artillery.

Robert Walsh, jun. proposes to publish a new work, entitled "American Biography, or Historical Dictionary of Eminent Americans." It is supposed that this work will extend to two volumes octavo, of about 500 pages each.

Land for Sale for Taxes.

WILL be sold for cash to the highest bidder, at the Court House in Hillsborough, on Saturday the 24th day of May next, the following tracts of land, or so much thereof as will satisfy the tax due on said lands for the year 1819, with the cost of advertising, &c. viz.
540 acres adjoining Joseph Allison, given in by William McCluskey.
150 acres adjoining John McDade, given in by Thomas McCluskey.

Thos. Clancy,

April 9. Price adv. \$ 1 75

TRUST SALE.

IN execution of the trust and power in me vested by virtue of a deed of trust, bearing date the 10th December, 1822, made and executed by Francis Child, deceased, for certain purposes therein named, I shall, on Monday the 12th May next, proceed to sell to the highest bidder, for ready money, at the Market House in Hillsborough, the tract of land whereon the said Francis Child lately resided, containing about 500 hundred acres; lying on the waters of Cain Creek—also the interest in remainder of the said Francis Child, in and to the Lot in the town of Hillsborough, wherein his mother, Mrs. Frances Child, now resides—and likewise the interest in remainder of the said Francis Child, in and to several like young negroes now in the possession of his said mother, Mrs. Frances Child.

Thos. Thompson, Trustee.